

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND.

SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEX. THOM & CO. (LIMITED), 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-STREET

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
HODGES, FIGGIS & Co. (LIMITED), 104, GRAPTON-STREET, DUBLIN; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER-STREET, EDINBURGH, and
80, WEST NILE-STREET, GLASGOW.

1893.

[C.—7266.] Price 2½d.

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CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT OFFLEY
ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In obedience to the requirements of the 41st section of the Act of Parliament passed on the 5th of August, 1891, "*to provide for the improvement of Congested Districts in Ireland*," we, the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, hereby make this report of our proceedings during the year 1893. It appears desirable that our future annual reports should deal with official financial years ending the 31st of March rather than with years ending the 31st of December, because the accounts of our receipts and expenditure are kept and audited according to financial years. We therefore propose to present in the month of April next a further report of our proceedings from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1894, and thenceforth to submit our annual reports for years ending the 31st of March, in order that the reports of our proceedings and the accounts of our actual receipts and payments may be presented for the same period.

Change of
periods for
future Reports

MONEYS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD.

It was stated in our first annual report that the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund were placed at our disposal on the passing of the Act of Parliament by which the Board was constituted. On the 1st of June, 1893, the actual transfer of these funds was made to us as follows:—

Fishery Loan
Funds.

Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| Securities, | 43,524 | 4 | 7 | | | |
| Cash, | 2,746 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Estimated value of outstanding loans, | 22,734 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 69,004 | 13 | 3 |

Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|----|---|--------|---|----|
| Securities, | 2,189 | 19 | 3 | | | |
| Cash, | 4,115 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Estimated value of outstanding loans, | 11,958 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 18,263 | 0 | 11 |

Total, £87,267 14 2

It may here be stated that these two Loan Funds were placed at our disposal for the purposes of our Act generally, and not merely for the purpose of making loans, as formerly, under certain specified conditions. Having regard to the great need for certain piers and roads to develop industries and trade in Congested Districts, we determined to expend a sum of £50,000 out of these Loan Funds in constructing useful works, which will subsequently be referred to in detail. The expenditure of this large sum in engineering works must not be regarded as indicating an intention on the part of the Board that loans to fishermen shall in future be either fewer or less in amount. On the contrary, the Board are prepared to lend out of their ordinary income, so far as their means permit, such amounts as can be judiciously applied in purchasing fishing boats and gear. If, therefore, the unexpended balance of the two Loan Funds should at any time be temporarily exhausted by the amount of loans made, the ordinary income of the Board will be available to supplement it.

Donations.

The donation of £2,500, given by the Trustees of the Irish Distress Fund, as mentioned in our first report, has been applied to the construction of the Bealadangan Causeway and Bridge, which involved a further expenditure of about £970 by the Board.

Early in the year 1893, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., offered to raise a sum of £250, and to hand it over to the Board, provided they would set apart an equal amount, and, with the assistance of a local committee, administer the whole as a reproductive loan fund for the benefit of fishermen and others in the neighbourhood of the village of Murrisk in the County Mayo. The Board accepted the gift on these terms, and most heartily welcomed co-operation from donors, who declared by the most effective means in their power a belief in the possibility of improving a locality with which they were well acquainted, while at the same time they showed in this Board a confidence that wise measures would be adopted for carrying out the objects of the subscribers and of the local committee. Details as to the administration of this fund are given in that portion of our report dealing with the development of sea fisheries.

POWERS OF THE BOARD.

Additional powers were conferred upon the Board by two recent Acts of Parliament. By the Public Works Loan Act, 1892, summary powers were given for the recovery of moneys due on foot of loans made out of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund or out of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund; and by the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Act, 1893, the Board were empowered to acquire land, and to appoint two of their number as "Trustees of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland," for the purpose of holding and dealing with land, securities, and other property acquired by or given to the Board. Before the passing of this Act, as the Board was not a corporate body, the Legislature had imposed upon the Irish Land Commission the duty of holding land and other property for the Board, with the

Additional
powers by
recent legisla-
tion.

result that undesirable delays inevitably arose in the transaction of formal business between the two departments. Land previously acquired by the Land Commission for the Board was vested in the Trustees by the Act without any conveyance, and it was also enacted that the Board should be *landlords*, within the meaning of the Land Purchase (Ireland) Acts, of all lands acquired by them. The Board appointed as their Trustees Mr. Frederick Wmsch and Mr. Charles Kennedy, and their names have been duly enrolled in the High Court in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE BOARD.

Section 40, sub-section 3, of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, directs that— Increase of
Official Staff.

"The salaries or remuneration of the officers (if any) employed by the Board, and the administrative expenses of the Board, shall be fixed by the Treasury and paid out of moneys provided by Parliament."

When the increase of the Board's work required the engagement of additional officials, a question arose between the Treasury and the Board as to the meaning of the Legislature in this sub-section, and it is hoped that an arrangement on this subject may soon be arrived at.

EXPENDITURE OF BOARD'S INCOME.

For each financial year beginning the 1st of April, the Board, in conformity with the provisions of section 40, sub-section 6 of the Act, submit to the Treasury an estimate of the proposed expenditure or apportionment of their income for the coming year; and during the year a revised estimate or re-apportionment may be submitted according as greater or less expenditure from time to time appears desirable under the several heads. The Board's estimate for the year 1893-94 is appended to show the form that has been fixed by the Treasury. No other approval or ratification on the part of the Treasury is necessary for the expenditure of our income, but the accounts of the receipts and payments are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The account which is appended is for the financial year ended the 31st of March, 1893, and we therefore submit, as a separate appendix, an approximate statement of our receipts and payments to the 31st of December, 1893. As is mentioned in the first paragraph of this report, it is intended that our future annual reports shall be submitted in respect of *financial* years in order that each Report and Account may be for the same period. Expenditure
of Income.

Appendix C.,
page 36.

Appendix A.,
page 34.

Appendix B.,
page 35.

With reference to our approximate receipts and expenditure it will be seen, upon referring to Appendix B., that from the 5th of August, 1891, the date on which the Board was formed, to the 31st of December, 1893, we have had at our disposal a sum of £109,588, of which amount about £88,400 have been expended, leaving an unexpended balance of about £21,000; but projects involving an estimated expenditure of this apparent surplus have been either actually undertaken or else approved of. Page 35.

Details of our approximate expenditure are given in the same Appendix; and we shall now describe our procedure with respect to undertakings completed, in progress, or provisionally approved of, during the year 1893.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1893.

In this our second, as in our first report, we shall describe our proceedings under the heads into which our work naturally divides itself, namely:—

- I. Agriculture and matters relating to land;
- II. Sea Fisheries;
- III. Industries; and
- IV. Engineering Works.

Four Committees of the Board have charge of these subjects respectively, sometimes obtaining the advice of the Finance Committee, and our practice is that the several Committees should make recommendations for the consideration and decision of the Board.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The Land Committee of the Board dealt with the following subjects during the year:—

1. Agricultural Example holdings;
2. Forestry;
3. Improvement of breed of live stock and poultry;
4. Bee-keeping; and
5. Enlargement of holdings under the "Migration" sections of the Act.

The Agricultural Department of the Irish Land Commission, of which Mr. Thomas Porter is the Superintendent, continued to act for the Land Committee in connection with the first four of the above-mentioned subjects; and the Board desire to acknowledge their great indebtedness to that Department for the manner in which the duties delegated to it were discharged.

Agricultural
example
holdings.

In order to induce the occupiers of land in the congested districts of Kiltimagh, Clifden, and Achill to adopt better systems of cultivation, an agricultural instructor was sent to each of those places, and arrangements were made with the occupiers of nine holdings at Kiltimagh, nine at Clifden, and ten at Achill, to work portions of their holdings in accordance with advice given by the instructors, on condition that the Board supplied the necessary seed and artificial manure for the land if properly worked.

The main objects aimed at were:—

- (a.) To encourage the adoption of, and point out the advantages of, a regular system of rotation, a portion of the land being laid down annually with grass seeds, to be kept in grass for two, three, or more years when circumstances so permit.

- (b.) By supplying good seeds, to enable the people to appreciate their value.
- (c.) To induce the people to adopt better methods of cultivation.

It was not to be expected that much improvement could be effected in the first season, as it is always difficult to make a satisfactory beginning in such undertakings, but the results have been on the whole fairly satisfactory; and sufficiently so to justify the continuance of the system adopted. In a few instances, the occupiers of the selected holdings did little or nothing towards carrying out the instructions given, and it is not intended to continue to work those holdings: in other instances, the results were satisfactory, in some cases very much so.

A few of the crops of Swede and Aberdeen turnips and mangolds were as good as could be wished for, though in many instances, owing to previous exhaustion of the soil, to want of proper tillage, to insufficient reclamation, or other such causes, the crops were very bad, but it is hoped that from the experience gained, and the more intimate knowledge which the Instructors now possess as to their respective districts, better results will ensue.

In Kiltimagh and Clifden districts, £56 worth of potato, oat, and turnip seed was sold at cost price to farmers. The introduction of a change of seed in this manner cannot fail to prove advantageous, and efforts will be made to extend the system.

Certain agricultural implements, such as ploughs, harrows, and rollers, have been lent or sold to the people, and it is believed that they will be much appreciated, and that some of the small occupiers may thereby be induced to cultivate their holdings more thoroughly than heretofore.

Encouragement is also given to drainage and fencing, by granting small contributions towards draining if properly carried out, and giving *quicks* for fences when proper preparations have been made.

In advising as to the better management and cultivation of the holdings, due regard must be had to the conditions under which the work will be performed. In Achill and Kiltimagh Districts almost every able-bodied working man or lad is absent from June till October. In many instances the fencing is utterly inadequate to protect the crops from trespass by neighbouring stock, and sometimes the several portions of a holding are so intermixed with those of other holdings, that the cost of providing efficient and suitable fencing would be too great for the occupier's means.

Frequently the occupier having worked for years on well-managed English farms, thoroughly understands how things ought to be done, but at home he is averse from adopting any method different to that practised by his predecessors. Sometimes this may arise from want of means, but often it appears to result from apathy, or want of local initiative.

It is thus apparent that there are many difficulties to be coped with, but it is hoped that the results of the ensuing year's work will show that by perseverance the obstacles may to some extent be surmounted.

Fecundity.

About 200 acres of land at Knockboy, in Connemara, were planted during the winter of 1892-3, and it is proposed to plant a further area of 200 acres during the months of January, February, and March, 1894, so that in April, 1894, about 400 acres in all will have been planted. There will then remain about 200 acres to be planted of the land which has been fenced on the west side of the public road.

It has been thought desirable not to commence planting operations until after the 1st of January, 1894, as experience has shown that trees planted so close to the sea in the early winter are liable to suffer very greatly from the heavy westerly gales, during the prevalence of which the air is laden with salt spray that produces a very injurious and withering effect on newly-planted trees.

The trees planted during the winters of 1891-2 and 1892-3 have done remarkably well, and there have been very few misses, but it would be as yet premature to come to any decision as to the most suitable varieties.

Many of the earliest planted larch have lost their leaders, and it is feared that they are hardly suitable even for the hill land at Knockboy, as the position is so exposed.

That portion of the shelter belt which has already been planted appears to be too thin, and it is intended during this winter to thicken it for a width of ten yards by introducing an extra quantity of elder, willow, and buckthorn.

The whole of the land, amounting to about 700 acres, on the west side of the public road has been drained. All further draining expenditure with regard to that portion of the land will consist only of such work as is necessary for the proper maintenance of the drains.

The drainage of the remainder of the land on the east side of the public road has been commenced, and about two-thirds of the work may be said to have been completed. These drains have not yet been sunk to their full depth, as owing to the water-logged state of the ground it is deemed advisable to allow the drains to work for some time before the final sinking is made.

It is anticipated that all the necessary drainage will be completed next summer.

The fencing has proved satisfactory and has been maintained in very good order.

During the season of 1892-3 about two acres of the land which was considered most suitable for the purpose, was prepared for osiers, the whole being trenched over. Osier sets of the following varieties, viz. :—Black Mauls, Spaniards, and Longskins, were purchased in England and set in the first week of April, 1893. All three kinds did tolerably well during the summer, but in the autumn it was found that only the Longskin variety had proved satisfactory. It is feared that osiers suitable for basket-making and similar industries cannot be profitably grown on peaty soil similar to that of Knockboy. This view is in accordance with the information supplied by the Board of Agriculture in a pamphlet on the "Cultivation of Osiers" which they have issued.

The Forester reports that many of the men and boys who have been employed draining and planting at Knockboy, during the past two years, have become very expert. Having a good knowledge of the proper way in which such work should be done, their services would be of value to any persons engaged in the draining or planting of similar land.

The drains originally constructed have been working satisfactorily, and the expense incurred in clearing them out during the past season has been trivial.

The Forester's house has now been completed and furnished, the original dwelling-house having been re-modelled, fitted up, and furnished suitably as his residence.

A range of offices built of stone and roofed with slate has been erected close to the Forester's house, supplying accommodation for a stallion, horse, bull, cows, pigs, and poultry.

One Galloway bull and two Yorkshire boars have been stationed with the Forester, and their services are now being availed of by occupiers in the neighbourhood.

A flock of pure-bred Minorca poultry has also been supplied with a view to distributing eggs for hatching in spring, 1894.

Two in-calf pure-bred Galloway heifers have been purchased and sent to Knockboy, and it is proposed to retain them there for breeding purposes, allowing them to graze on part of the Knockboy land. Opportunity will thus be afforded for ascertaining whether the Galloway cow is suited for the district and would be appreciated by the small occupiers in the locality.

In their report of last year the Board were unable to give more than a general outline as to their scheme for the improvement of horse-breeding in the congested districts. It may not therefore be considered out of place now to give a fuller statement of what has been done under that scheme.

During the last year suitable buildings for a stud farm have been erected at Chantilly, Shankill, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, where all the horses belonging to the Board are located under the charge of the stud groom, and where they may be seen at any time except during the service season, on presentation of an order. The taking of a central farm was found necessary on the ground of economy and also because the horses, which have many hardships to go through when stationed in the congested districts, must be carefully looked after during the winter in order that they may be in good condition for service in the ensuing year.

In the past season of 1893 the Board's stallions were stationed at the places mentioned in the Appendix.

Appendix D.
Page 37.

Several of the horses, being young, were only allowed to serve a limited number of mares; but notwithstanding this restriction and the custom that prevails in several districts of only allowing mares to have a foal once in two years, the average number of service orders issued for each horse was over 57, or 1,440 in all.

To encourage the farmers to keep their best mares and some of the filly foals got by the Board's stallions, the Board determined to try the experiment of offering small prizes and other induce-

ments to owners of mares for which service orders had been given. Shows were accordingly held at Swinford, Belmullet, Achill, Newport, Letterfrack, Cashel, and Oughterard, at which, in addition to awarding prizes and certificates of merit for the best mares and foals, certain filly foals selected on account of special merit, were branded and a small annual premium was promised to their owners on the understanding that the foals should remain the property of small occupiers in the congested districts until three years old, with the further privilege of free service by the Board's stallion for five consecutive years from the time the filly is two or three years old. A certain number of approved mares were also selected and branded for free service by the Board's stallions for five years—a register being kept of all the branded mares and fillies.

Appendix II.,
page 40.

Full particulars as to the conditions under which the shows were held will be found in the Appendix. These shows create the greatest interest among the people, and it is believed that they will do much to help farmers to see what kind of animal they should aim at producing, and to stimulate a desire to show good foals. Shows also afford an opportunity of estimating the result of the Board's efforts as to the improvement of horse-breeding, and of deciding what changes it may be necessary to make in order that each station may be supplied with the stallion best suited to the requirements of the locality.

In the selection of stallions and in adopting their scheme for the improvement of horse-breeding, the Board have been influenced by the following considerations:—

Firstly—In many, if not most, instances, the foals got by the Board's stallions will, in accordance with the prevailing custom, be sold as *foals* soon after being weaned, and breeders will naturally look for better markets and for more remunerative prices than they were accustomed to obtain for their foals bred from local stallions.

Secondly—That the foals which are retained by the breeders, shall be capable of doing the work required of them having regard to local conditions of feeding and maintenance; that when kept to maturity they shall find a ready market at fairly remunerative prices; and that the mares so bred shall be suitable to be retained for breeding purposes in the district.

Thirdly—The advantage of altering the general custom, which has been to sell all the most valuable mares and foals, and to keep the worst for breeding purposes.

To effect an improvement in the conditions described, the plan of operations adopted, briefly, is as follows:—

(1.) To keep a stud of stallions consisting of those most suited to the mares belonging to the small occupiers in the several districts respectively to be dealt with under the scheme.

(2.) To locate the stallions at places in the congested districts where their services are most required, at such low fees as to place them within reach of the poorest occupiers of land.

(3.) To require cash payment of service fees.

(4.) To offer inducements to those who can do so, to retain their best mares and the best of their filly foals got by the Board's stallions so that in time the local breed of mares may be improved.

(5.) To place it in the power of the people to breed horses for which there will always be a steady demand at fairly remunerative prices, either as foals, or when older, and to endeavour to obtain a better and more certain market for the stock.

In spite of the bad sale there has been for all horses this year, many foals from the Board's stallions have been sold at higher prices than the people ever realized before, and in most cases at prices considerably above those paid for foals by ordinary local stallions.

When the full value of the foals already bred has been ascertained by those who have purchased them, and when the Board's schemes have become better known, it is believed that there will be a continually increasing demand for cobs and ponies bred in the congested districts.

In carrying out all these arrangements, it would be impossible for the Board to have succeeded without the valuable assistance which has been afforded to them by the Royal Irish Constabulary in the several districts in which stallions were stationed. This specially applies to the District Inspectors, by whom, in the first instance, mares are inspected, and who afterwards distribute the service orders to the owners of those mares which have been approved. The District Inspectors are also responsible for the proper care of the stallions during the service season. From the first, Sir Andrew Reed, the Inspector-General, has co-operated in the heartiest manner with the Board, not alone in this, but also in the other schemes referred to subsequently.

Spanish Stallion Asses were located during the summer of 1893, at the places mentioned in the Appendix: they have been very much appreciated, and so far as has been ascertained, their stock from both ass and horse mares has given considerable satisfaction. Eight of the stallion asses have been located with farmers, each of whom takes charge of an ass for one year, reserving it for stud purposes during the summer, and working it at other times. This system permits of the ass being left in the district all the year to the advantage of breeders, and the cost of maintenance is very considerably reduced, the Board paying the farmer at the rate of £12 per annum, provided that the ass is maintained in good health and condition, and that all the Board's regulations are carried out.

During the year 1892 sixty-five bulls were sold for use in the Congested Districts on the special terms approved of by the

Appendix E,
page 88.

Cattle-breeding.
189.

Board, particulars of which were given in the last report furnished. The original conditions have been slightly modified, especially with respect to the issue of Service Orders which are no longer required. Forty-nine bulls have been sold this year under the revised conditions, and three have been located at Knockboy and Aran Island, co. Galway.

The location of the bulls distributed by the Board during the years 1892-93, is shown in the Appendix.

Of the sixty-five bulls sold by the Board in 1892, four have been taken from the purchasers, not having proved satisfactory, two died, one was sold, and another will be sold when ready for market.

Of the sixty-one remaining bulls forty-six have become the property of the owners, the purchase instalments having been paid up in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Board, and it is anticipated that the remaining purchases will be completed in the immediate future.

Two bulls have been located in the Aran Islands on special terms somewhat similar to those adopted by the Board for the Kerry Scheme, and one bull has been placed with the Forester at Knockboy for service in that district.

In several instances the purchasers of bulls reported that their bulls did not prove sure stock-getters, or did not thrive satisfactorily; all such reports received careful attention, and in deserving cases some allowance was made for losses incurred, but frequently the unsatisfactory state of affairs appeared to be due to want of proper treatment on the part of the owner.

In a few cases it was found necessary to employ a Veterinary Surgeon to attend and prescribe for bulls.

The great majority of bulls have been a success, and have been much appreciated in the districts in which they were located.

Thirty bulls were distributed in Kerry in the year 1892 on the conditions mentioned in the last report; of these bulls four died, two were killed, and two were sold as being unsuitable animals.

During this year ten more bulls were purchased for Kerry, and thirty-two Kerry bulls in all were located there for the season of 1893 on terms similar to those adopted last year.

The thirty bulls standing during the season of 1892 were reported to have served 906 cows up to October 1st, 1892; and the thirty-two bulls standing during the season of 1893 are reported to have served 1,550 cows. It is probable that in each year a number of cows were served in addition to those registered.

The inspection and distribution of bulls under the Kerry Scheme has been carried out by Mr. Butler of Waterville, who reports that a marked improvement will soon be effected by the introduction of so many good bulls, and that in most instances the bulls have been appreciated.

Last year 151 black-faced and twenty Cheviot rams were purchased in Scotland, and were located in the Counties Donegal and Galway, for crossing with the native sheep.

The rams were lent to selected applicants, two or more frequently combining to obtain the services of one ram for their ewes, and were taken up at the end of the tupping season, the Galway rams being then located with Mr. H. M'Donnell of Letterfrack, who was paid for maintaining them until they were required for the tupping season of 1893.

A few of the Donegal rams were wintered by Mr. Murphy at Ards, and the remainder were maintained on land granted very kindly for the purpose, free of charge, by Mr. Musgrave, of Drumglass House, Belfast, who was also good enough to permit his shepherd, Mr. Watson, to inspect the rams from time to time, and to advise the herd in charge as to their management.

Thirty-one of the rams have died, most of the deaths having occurred amongst those in Donegal. It was expected that a few deaths would occur, as such losses must always be looked for, especially in the case of imported rams, but it was not anticipated that the deaths would be so numerous as they were in Donegal.

Owing to the great number of deaths occurring in the Donegal flock, Mr. Robert Young, one of the Board's Agricultural Instructors, who has had great experience in the management of sheep, was sent to Donegal to advise as to the better management and treatment of the rams. It is considered that the heavy losses sustained were possibly due to insufficiency of range, and unsuitability of pasture; it has therefore been decided to move the Donegal rams to Mayo, where, with the Galway rams, they will be maintained on good sound pasture until required for use again.

Of the 140 rams remaining on hands at the commencement of the tupping season of 1893, 68 were lent to farmers in County Galway, and 65 to farmers in County Donegal for use with their ewes.

The remaining seven were from various causes not in a healthy condition.

The rams appear to have given general satisfaction, and the number of applicants for rams during the last season was much greater than in 1892. The lambs got by the Board's rams are reported to be very much better than those bred from local rams, and to have fetched higher prices in the market.

Since the beginning of December, 1892, the Board have sold to residents in the Congested Districts forty-nine boars and thirty-six sows of the large Yorkshire breed at prices varying from £1 to £4, according to age and quality. The purchase money is payable in two or more instalments, the first on receipt of the animal, the others on dates fixed by the Board, about twelve months being allowed between each payment.

Two boars have been located at Knockboy, and remain the property of the Board.

Boars and sows are sold subject to an agreement by which the purchasers are bound to keep the animals for breeding purposes in good health and condition, and to give the services of boars at fees not exceeding two shillings, the usual fee charged by them being one shilling.

Improvement
of breed of
Pigs.

Purchasers are not permitted to dispose of either boars or sows without the sanction of the Board.

On the whole the boars and sows distributed have been much approved of, and it is confidently believed that they will effect a very considerable improvement in the breed of pigs in the districts to which they have been allocated.

One lot of six young sows sent to Oughterard district contracted measles or some similar illness either on the journey or after their arrival at Oughterard. One of these sows died, and the others have not thriven satisfactorily. In every such instance fresh sows will be supplied to the purchasers if they desire to take them.

Of the entire number of boars and sows allocated, one boar has been returned to the Board not being approved by the purchaser; one boar has been taken off the purchaser's hands, having proved unsuitable, and one sow died.

It is anticipated that a considerable number of boars and sows will be distributed during the next six months in districts not yet dealt with.

Mr. Richard Barter, of St. Ann's Hill, Blarney, Co. Cork, has very greatly assisted in the carrying out of this scheme by affording the Board the benefit of his advice and assistance in the selection and purchase of swine.

A Table in the Appendix gives the counties in which swine have been placed and the number allocated to each county.

During the year 1893, the distribution of cockerels and pullets has been carried on in a similar manner to that of last year, but the breeds of birds distributed have been limited to Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, as the experience gained by former distributions has shown that these breeds have given the best results. Poultry farms have been increased in number—3 have been established this year in Mayo and 4 in Galway, and 1 in County Cork has been re-stocked with more suitable birds. There are now 14 poultry farms in all: of which 6 are in Donegal; 3 in Mayo; 3 in Galway; 1 in Cork; and 1 in Kerry. The results of those already established have been fairly satisfactory.

Sittings of pure bred eggs have been distributed to owners of poultry in exchange for an equal number of the eggs of common fowl, the Board remunerating the poultry farmer by a payment of 1s. for each sitting of thirteen eggs so distributed. The method of improving poultry by means of such small poultry farms, temporarily established in certain districts, has been found to be much cheaper than that of distributing birds, and it is proposed in future to carry on operations in this manner as much as possible. Rather more than 1,200 cockerels and pullets were distributed during 1893, and most of these were of the Black Minorca breed, the remainder being Plymouth Rocks. All poultry purchased by the Board have been examined and approved by Mr. T. S. Carey, who has acted as the Board's Inspector, and whose assistance in this matter, as well as in the purchase of poultry, has been most

valuable, the birds obtained this year being hardier and better adapted for the poor districts in which they were distributed than those sent out on previous occasions: this has been shown by a marked decrease in the percentage of deaths amongst the poultry distributed.

Satisfactory reports have been received as to the marked improvement in eggs and poultry in several districts in which poultry have been distributed by the Board.

The Board having approved of the scheme submitted by Mr. John Lavin of Castlereagh, for establishing a fresh egg traffic with the English market, Mr. Lavin has been supplied with thirty-
 one laying boxes, for which he has taken out a patent, and these he has lent to farmers near Castlereagh, from whom the eggs are collected and forwarded daily to London: the scheme having only been in operation for thirteen weeks, it is as yet premature to judge as to its merits. It is hoped that during the coming year, arrangements will be made for establishing a trade in new-laid eggs at one or two places in the Congested Districts, the system to be extended if found to work satisfactorily.

Fresh Egg
Trade.

In accordance with the scheme approved of by the Board, Mr. Turlough B. O'Bryen visited the Congested Districts in Swinford, Tubbercurry, Claremorris, Castlereagh, Glenamaddy, Castlebar, and Boyle Unions for the purpose of affording advice, instruction, and assistance in bee-keeping to small occupiers and others in those districts who were anxious to avail themselves of his services.

Bee-keeping.

Mr. O'Bryen reports that bees could be kept profitably by small occupiers in many portions of the districts he visited, but everywhere he found that the people were entirely unacquainted with improved and economical methods of bee-keeping.

Eventually Mr. O'Bryen selected ten suitable persons, nine of whom resided in Mayo, and one near Tuam in Galway, to whom he supplied swarms of bees and suitable bee-frame hives, and whom he instructed in the proper management of bees. In five of the ten cases mentioned hives and appliances were supplied for the use of schools, the managers of which were of opinion that many of the children attending the schools would take an interest in the bees, with the probable result that hives would be established at their homes.

At a later period Mr. O'Bryen revisited those to whom bees had been supplied, and reports that in eight instances the results were most satisfactory. In the other two instances the swarms had not done well, but the fault was in no degree to be attributed to bad management on the part of the recipients.

The swarms having been supplied rather late in the season all that could be expected was that they should become thoroughly established before winter, and if well wintered good results may be expected next year.

Mr. O'Bryen, or the Irish Bee Keepers' Association, will at any time afford advice or instruction by letter with respect to winter management to any persons to whom swarms were supplied.

Further instruction in the proper management of bees during the honey-gathering season will be afforded at the proper time next year.

The entire expenditure under this vote amounted to about £50, or (say) £5 for each person to whom beehives, swarms, and appliances were supplied and instruction given.

Although the expenditure is large in each case, it is to be remembered that each person instructed and supplied with proper appliances will be able to afford advice and instruction to others in the immediate neighbourhood.

Migration and
amalgamation
of holdings.

Since the submission of our first annual report, portion of the Ffrench Estate, near Mount Bellew, in the County Galway, was purchased by us in order that we might enlarge the small holdings thereon, with a view to promoting the agricultural and material interests of the tenants. Considerable delay in obtaining possession was caused by the formalities that were necessary at the time, owing to the legal estate in the lands being vested in the Irish Land Commission. But the amending Act of Parliament, which was passed this year, simplified and shortened the procedure very much by enabling two members of the Board, instead of the Land Commission, to hold lands and deal with them as directed by the Board. After getting legal possession of the estate, a further short interval was inevitable before actual possession could be obtained of a pasture or grazing farm, which comprised a considerable portion of the property purchased by the Board. In the month of April, 1893, Mr. George Fottrell was appointed by the Board as their solicitor in the matter, and on the 20th of May possession of the grazing farm was obtained. It was the existence of this farm in immediate proximity to small holdings on the same estate that caused the Board originally to determine to purchase both the large grazing farm and the small holdings in the occupation of judicial tenants, for the purpose of increasing the size of the small holdings. The surveying and re-arrangement of the holdings have been entrusted to Mr. Henry Doran, of Tavrane, Co. Roscommon, and the Board have reason to be most hopeful that the suggestions of Mr. Doran and Mr. Fottrell will be accepted by the tenants, and that the result will at an early date be such as to justify further efforts on the Board's part in a similar direction. Pending a final settlement the Board must abstain from giving full details of the terms of the arrangement, or from appending to this report maps showing the boundaries of the holdings when purchased by the Board and subsequently at the time of re-sale to the tenants under the Land Purchase Acts. It may, however, be stated, as regards the grazing farm, that (exclusive of bog and plantation) it contains 350 statute acres, with a Poor-Law Valuation of £194 a year.

Seventy-seven small holdings were purchased with a yearly valuation of £364, and an area of 861 statute acres. A sum of £7,600 was paid for all the lands in question, but further expenses are being incurred in building new and repairing old houses, in sinking main drains, and in making estate roads and farm fences. As to the entire expenditure involved, the Board will submit a full estate-

ment in their annual report following the closing of the transaction. But, meanwhile, we think it right to say that our progress hitherto in this case has been most encouraging. Visits to the estate have been made by Mr. Wrench, Mr. Kennedy, and by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, the last-named having quite recently, in company with Mr. Fottrell and Mr. Doran, gone to the estate to learn the views of the tenants concerned in some of the contemplated alterations.

As soon as the tenants agree to the terms of the Board's redistribution of the lands, new contracts of tenancy are to be entered into, and agreements signed for the purchase of their holdings at prices to be agreed upon. The sale to the tenants of their holdings will be carried out through the Land Commission under the Land Purchase Acts.

It is, of course, evident that this transaction is not an effort on the part of the Board to carry out a scheme for what is technically known as "Migration," a term which in the Act of Parliament involves the removal of people from a congested district to another locality.

While this our first experiment does not involve the transfer of people from long distances, it comprises three distinct methods of enlarging agricultural holdings :—

In the first place, an enlargement by carving suitable farms out of untenanted lands purchased by the Board, to be given with new houses thereon to neighbouring but not adjoining small holders, who surrender to the Board on certain terms the farms they formerly occupied.

Secondly, an enlargement by giving to small holders land adjoining their own farms, and at the disposal of the Board.

And thirdly, an enlargement by giving a tenant a portion of untenanted land not immediately adjoining his own farm, but connected therewith by an accommodation road—one road of the kind serving many such tenants.

II. SEA FISHERIES.

In our Report last year we called attention to the fact that operations along the north-west, west, and south-west coast of Ireland would be directed towards the development of both the *fresh-fish* and the *cured-fish* trade; and we also mentioned that in the northern half of the west coast a fresh-fish trade is possible at only a few points owing to a deficiency in the means of communication.

So far no experiment in the fresh-fish trade has been made by the Board on any considerable scale except in Galway Bay, and in our efforts there we have received from the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland most cordial assistance, by running special trains and by making a siding to the point where fish is put on shore from the steamer. Such railway management is, in our opinion, wise from every point of view. Carrying companies in fixing rates should, we think, recognize the fact that a

new industry or trade with conditions and possibilities of future success can be easily discouraged at the start when the hopes and expectations of poor and inexperienced traders, being unreasonably high, are therefore the more sensitive to sudden and unlooked-for reverses. It would, we think, be well if Railway directors and shareholders concerned would inquire closely into schemes for the improvement of the West of Ireland Sea Fisheries, and give, where such schemes are well-devised, the most favourable terms in their power for the carriage of fish to market. Otherwise what might have been a remunerative source of permanent traffic will appear only in a catalogue of struggling or obsolete industries—unless indeed a sufficiently expeditious and cheap alternative mode of conveyance by steamship could be arranged, as appears by no means improbable.

For the starting of a fresh-fish trade a heavy *capital* expenditure is necessary for the purchase of large boats and expensive gear—a boat suitable for mackerel and herring fishing with complete trains of nets costing from £300 to £600 according to size. In the case of most fishermen in Ireland this amount is procured by a loan from the Reproductive or Sea and Coast Fisheries Funds, the terms of repayment by half-yearly instalments being very favourable.

There is also a large expenditure in *working expenses* for the purchase of plant, such as hulks, ice, and boxes, also for labour in icing and packing, for repairs to plant, rent of premises, freight of fish to market and commission to salesmen.

It is evident therefore that fish must be captured in sufficient quantity, and must sell sufficiently well, to defray interest on capital and the amount of working expenses before any commercial profit accrues to the fisherman for the support of himself and his family.

In the season of 1892 after unsuccessful attempts to induce large fishing firms to try mackerel fishing at the Aran Islands, County Galway, it was necessary to pay a bounty of £40 each to some County Wicklow boats to encourage them to undertake the risk of fishing on untried grounds. Owing, however, to their success the same boats returned to fish at the Aran Islands in the spring of 1893 without a bounty or any inducement, except the prospect of profitable fishing, and a promise that their fish would be taken on ordinary commercial terms by Mr. W. W. Harvey, of Cork, the commission agent co-operating with the Board.

Our object in getting the Arklow boats to come to Aran was to prove to the County Galway fishermen that it would be profitable for them to get boats and nets suitable for this kind of fishing, as well as to demonstrate the method in which the undertaking should be carried out. Having regard to the difficulty of introducing new methods into any occupation, especially in remote and primitive regions, the Board are greatly pleased at their success in this undertaking, which is very largely to be attributed to the personal supervision and enthusiastic exertions of the Rev. W. S. Green. In addition to the Arklow boats sixteen

Aran mackerel
fishing.

boats from Aran and Connemara took part in the Galway Bay mackerel fishery in the spring of 1893, and it is probable that the number will be still further augmented in the spring of 1894. But another most encouraging feature of the Aran mackerel fishery of 1893, the second year of its existence, was that a syndicate of English fish-merchants sent a fleet of boats with an ice-hulk and steam tender to engage in the fishing, entirely apart from the operations of the Board. This venture is regarded by us with great satisfaction, not merely as an indication that the Board had selected a good fishing centre, but also because it was the beginning of competition such as would be likely to ensure the best possible prices to the fishermen; for a combination among buyers is hardly possible at Aran, so long as we continue to guarantee to fishermen selling to our commission agent the actual prices realized at the English markets, less by the cost of ice, labour, freight, and other minor outgoings. The Board hope to give such assistance to the industry for a few years, or until some good co-operative system can be adopted by the fishermen.

The Aran mackerel fishing in 1893 began on the 4th of April, and ended on the 8th of June. During this time twenty-three boats were engaged in supplying fish to the Board's Commission Agent, and their total take was 9,253 boxes of sixty fish each, for which the fishermen received £2,777, being a net average of £120 for each boat engaged. A table is printed in the Appendix showing the actual receipts of each boat.

Appendix I.
Page 41.

The English syndicate engaged none but large boats with crews of long experience, and therefore, their take was much larger than that of the local boats.

The Aran mackerel fishing cost the Board very much less in 1893 than in 1892. We are making arrangements to continue the fishing on the same system in 1894, but at even less cost.

During the season of 1893, the Board opened a number of fish-curing stations in the Counties Donegal, Mayo, and Galway, for salting and drying cod, ling, saithe, and haddock. Ling were purchased at the rate of from 5s. to 6s.; codfish from 3s. to 4s.; and saithe and haddock from 1s. to 2s. for 13 large-sized fish of each kind respectively. We have sold our cured fish at prices varying from £14 to £20 per ton. As a large quantity of the fish cured at the several stations has not yet been sold, the exact financial result of our operations in this direction during the past year has not been ascertained, but as far as can be estimated, there will be a loss mainly owing to causes which will not exist to the same extent, if at all, during the season of 1894. In the first place we had not any artificial drying-rooms erected to finish off the drying of fish when damp weather came in the autumn, nor was there, owing to necessarily hurried arrangements, sufficient storage provided at some stations. In a few instances also, codfish was purchased from the fishermen at too high a price considering its size and condition; and the mode of cure was at most stations defective to some extent, owing to the necessity of

Cured-fish
trade.

White fish.

dry-salting instead of pickling some of the fish, on account of the want of a sufficient number of large pickling vats that have since been supplied. The difficulty and expense of carriage by water of dried fish to market has been very great, and for transport, such as it was, opportunities were rare. In this last respect we shall have to encounter difficulties in the coming year also, but there is reason to believe that for the purposes of a dried fish trade we shall be able to make sufficient and satisfactory arrangements for transport during the season of 1894. Experience, moreover, has led to some important changes that will conduce to a more economical working of the stations. For many valuable suggestions we are much indebted to Mr. Alexander Millikin, of Lerwick, Shetland Islands, an officer of the Scotch Fishery Board, who, with the kind permission of his Board, visited our several curing stations while they were in working order in the summer of this year. The Board have also recently engaged the services of Mr. A. T. Duthie, of Aberdeen, a gentleman of much experience in the fish trade, who acts as an Agent and Inspector in addition to Mr. Thomas Shimmis, who has been acting for us for nearly two years in a similar capacity.

The following Table shows the quantity of white fish caught at our stations in 1893:—

Stations worked directly by the Board.

| Name of Station. | Number and kind of Fish Purchased. | | | | Total Number Purchased. |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| | Ling. | Cod. | Saithe or Glaason. | Haddock. | |
| Downing's Bay, | 1,389 | 3,380 | . | . | 4,769 |
| Inishood, | 572 | 4,657 | 12,209 | 4,019 | 23,457 |
| Malinbeg, | 4,833 | 16,081 | . | . | 20,914 |
| Toelin, | 7,917 | 27,417 | . | 1,001 | 36,335 |
| Cladnagearagh, | 1,933 | 12,506 | . | . | 14,439 |
| Inishken, | 169 | 2,602 | 78 | . | 2,849 |
| Doonagh (Achill), . . . | 214 | 15 | . | . | 229 |
| Totals, | 17,712 | 60,098 | 12,387 | 7,020 | 103,117 |

The relatively small take of fish at some stations is accounted for by the fact that they were opened late in the season.

In addition to the stations mentioned in the foregoing Table which were managed directly by the Board, with the assistance of Shetland and Scotch fish-curers, other stations were worked independently by the persons mentioned in the following Table, and in these cases the Board provided the buildings, a trained fish-curer, and also gave some facilities for the carriage of dried fish, salt, and other requisites.

Stations worked in conjunction with the Board.

| Name of Station. | Name of Manager working with Board. | Number of Cod and Ling Cured. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bunowen, | Miss Maude Mansfield, | 728 |
| Inishboffin, | Cyril Allist, esq., J.P., | 13,416 |
| Inver and Portacloy, . . | G. J. Ross, of Wick, N.B., | 4,430 |
| | Total, | 18,664 |

In addition to the above number cured at Bunowen Station Miss Mansfield sold a large number of fresh fish; and both she and Mr. Ross cured a considerable quantity of mackerel. In addition to these stations another was taken on similar terms by Mr. J. Penhony O'Kelly, at Ardmore, on the Connemara coast, and active preparations were being made by him for the season's fishing when he lost his life by the sinking of his boat, which struck upon a sunken rock in Kilkerrin Bay. Mr. O'Kelly had much practical experience of fishing off the Cornish coast and elsewhere, and by his sad death the Board and the people of Carna lost a zealous and skilful friend and helper.

During the season of 1894 it is hoped that at least seventeen stations will be actively worked by or in conjunction with the Board for the curing of cod, ling, and saithe, namely at—

1. Ardmalin, County Donegal.
2. Downing's Bay, "
3. Tory Island, "
4. Inishmeane, "
5. Inishboe, "
6. Malinbeg, "
7. Teelin, "
8. Cladnagearagh, "
9. Porturlin, County Mayo.
10. Portacloy, "
11. Inver (Broadhaven), "
12. Muingcreena, "
13. Inishkea, "
14. Doonagh (Achill), "
15. Bollinglanna,* "
16. Inishboffin, County Galway.
17. Bunowen, "

* It is probable that only herrings and mackerel will be cured at this station in 1894.

Mackerel and
Herring-
curing.

In the past year mackerel and herrings were also cured by the Board, but not until rather late in the season. The following Table shows the result :—

| Name of Station. | Number and kind of Fish. | | Total Number of Fish Purchased. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | Mackerel. | Herrings. | |
| Downing's Bay, | — | 97,650 | 97,650 |
| Inishcoo, | — | 423,053 | 423,053 |
| Inishmeane, | — | 116,911 | 116,911 |
| Teelin, | — | 1,764 | 1,764 |
| Muingoreena, | 16,545 | — | 16,545 |
| Inver and Portacloy, | 33,269 | — | 33,269 |
| Aran Island, | 36,704 | 11,069 | 47,774 |
| Totals, | 85,499 | 655,418 | 740,917 |

At all these stations there was a fair local demand for fresh herrings and, as a rule, fish was sold to the Board's stations only when the local markets were glutted. Herrings were purchased by us from fishermen at the rate of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for 123 fish; and we have sold the pickled fish at rates varying from 18s. to 23s. per barrel, the fish averaging about 550 to the barrel, and being of excellent quality. As far as sales have gone hitherto, it appears that no loss will be sustained by us in our efforts to establish herring curing as an industry on the West Coast of Ireland, but we hope to be able to speak definitely on this matter when submitting our report for the three months ending the 31st of March, 1894. In the coming season we are arranging that herrings or mackerel shall be cured at the following stations :—

1. Downing's Bay, County Donegal.
2. Tory Island, "
3. Inishmeane, "
4. Inishcoo, "
5. Teelin, "
6. Porturlin, County Mayo
7. Portacloy, "
8. Inver, "
9. Muingoreena, "
10. Inishkea, "
11. Bollinglanna, "
12. Bunowen, County Galway.
13. Aran Islands, "

It is possible that at some other places also the curing of herrings and mackerel may be tried. We had not intended to undertake the curing of mackerel, but at the Aran Islands this branch of fishing was taken up for the purpose of instruction,

and at three stations on the North Mayo Coast we held out inducements to fish-merchants to start operations at stations where, owing to the difficulty of transport, attempts might not otherwise have been made.

The smoking of haddies at Teelin, County Donegal, was a great success so far as the production of "a good article" went, the fish being handed to the curer in many cases actually alive, but on account of the necessity for sending supplies of smoked fish regularly and often to market, we found that a trade could not be remunerative, owing to the cost of carriage, a special vehicle being sometimes necessary. The Donegal Railway Company have, however, recently opened a station at Killybegs, about thirteen miles from Teelin, and it is possible that under the altered conditions we may repeat our experiment.

The Board have so far continued to charter the steamship *Fingal*, which has been incessantly employed throughout the year in the carriage of fish, salt, and other requisites, and also in the inspection of the various fishing stations and proposed sites of piers and boat-slips along the coast. The *Fingal* has also occasionally been of service for transport duty in other branches of the Board's work. She is commanded by Captain Quirk, who possesses an intimate knowledge of the Irish coast, and also of the fish trade.

The payment of an annual subsidy for steamship service in Galway Bay is still made, and the inhabitants of the Aran Islands and South West Connemara derive much advantage from the service, both for sending fish and cattle to market in Galway, and for obtaining supplies of food and necessaries therefrom. Our attention has frequently been attracted to the great need of a similar service at other places along the entire Western Coast; and we hope that steps may gradually be taken for providing regular steamboat communication between many points on the coast where railway extension can scarcely be hoped for.

In different localities in Galway, Mayo, and Donegal, instruction has been given in net-mending, and, as net-fishing extends, the Board will, where necessary, instruct children in the best method of mending nets. Arrangements have also been made for the barking of nets at Aran Islands and Inishceoo. At the schools established on the Aran Islands by us, in conjunction with the Board of National Education, about 80 boys and girls have been trained in net-mending, and, after the hours of instruction, the more advanced pupils have been allowed the use of the room to work, under the superintendence of the teacher, at mending nets for the fishermen, who pay for the repairs done. There was much employment of this description for a long time after the end of the fishing season. Progress has been so satisfactory that now the children are employed in "mounting" for the coming season nets obtained in the raw state from the factories, thus saving for the local fishermen the money that hitherto went across the Channel in payment for mounting and barking the nets.

By means of the two boats placed at the disposal of the Board by Miss Skerritt, fishing instruction afloat was given to boys

Smoking of
Haddies.

Board's Steam-
ship.

Galway Bay
Steamboat
Company.

Net-mending.

Fishery
Instruction.

from Connemara and the south island of Aran. Some of the boys thus trained in 1892 were able to go as skippers of boats, which were fitted out for the first time this year, and thus to spread the knowledge they had acquired. In 1892 about 18, and in 1893 over 100 new hands were brought into the spring mackerel fishing.

Attempts were made to instruct some youths in deep sea line fishing by means of a smack purchased and fitted out by the Board, and a more extended effort in this direction has been determined on. It must, however, be remembered that on some portions of the coast, even where it is most needed, instruction will be slow in consequence of the men being only boatmen, and not sailors. Where youths have been brought up to sail trading "hookers" half the knowledge required already exists.

Deep-sea fishing is under existing conditions and with present habits of life, only practicable at places where there are good natural harbours; for it is not yet possible, except in rare instances, to induce West of Ireland fishermen to fish away from home. Fishing in open boats or in canvas *curraghs* or canoes will probably continue for a very long time to be the kind of fishing most resorted to along the western coast of Ireland, and the inshore fisheries could not otherwise be fully availed of, as is known to those possessing practical experience of the coast.

Instruction has also been largely given in the various processes of fish-curing, practically exhibited by trained fish-curers from the Shetland Islands, the North of Scotland, the East of England, the South of Ireland, and Norway, one such fish-curer being attached to each curing station. The persons instructed are chiefly boys, women, and girls, but some few men were taught who for various reasons did not go out to fish. The services of all under instruction were utilized in the curing stations, wages being paid to them at a fixed rate per hour according to the kind of work and the skill of the worker. At the Board's curing stations a sum of about £730 was paid to 340 workers during the year 1893. It may be stated that the workers have given general satisfaction as regards conduct and industry. In this department it is the object of the Board that no unnecessary employment by way of "relief" or otherwise should be given. Our aim is to keep expenditure within strictly commercial limits, so that if external enterprise or local co-operation were to take our place, it would be found that fishermen are accustomed to receive a fair price and no more for their fish, and that workers have been trained and have become accustomed to give a fair hour's work for a fair hour's pay. Employment at fish-curing stations must be either by task-work or by payment per hour, owing to the fact that work is intermittent, depending during the pickling and cleaning stages on the arrival of boats and the quantity of fish caught, and in the drying stages on the state of the weather.

Another method of instruction was successfully tried by sending in charge of Mr. J. A. Nolan, of Belmullet, about a dozen fishermen residing in primitive fishing villages in the county Mayo, to spend a few weeks at the Teelin station, county Donegal, which is

managed by Mr. Arthur Walker, a veteran local expert in fish-curing. The fishing at Teelin was very brisk while the Mayo men were there, and every day they either went out in the boats to fish, or received instruction in fish-curing on shore. On their return to Mayo two of them had become so expert that they were placed in responsible positions in curing stations in their own county, and, in the case of all, the instruction they received and their practical experience of brisk steady fishing were most useful.

Two men from the Aran Islands and one from Bunowen, in Connemara, were taken south in the "Fingal," so that they might see the mackerel curing-stations in Kerry and the west of the Co. Cork. Father Lawlor, P.P., of Killorglin, Co. Kerry, is also obtaining the services of a trained skipper for a boat which is being fitted out for giving instruction in mackerel fishing.

At the very beginning of this report we mentioned the amounts that had been transferred to us on the 1st of June, 1893, at foot of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, and of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund. Of the total amount of £87,267 14s. 2d., so transferred to us by the Board of Works, a sum of £1,315 11s. is in respect of loan instalments overdue for six or more years, while arrears due for less than six years amount to £6,993 13s. 8d., the total of arrears due being £8,309 4s. 8d. A summarised schedule of such arrears is appended to this report, and the Board are taking vigorous steps for the collection of these very large arrears that have been handed over to them.

Fishery Loan Funds.

Appendix J.
Page 12.

Since the Funds came into our hands on the 1st of June, 1893, we received 315 applications for loans, in respect of which we granted 111 loans amounting to £2,847 4s. 4d., leaving 118 applications still under investigation. In the remaining 87 cases the applications were either refused or postponed, the latter course being adopted in about 50 cases in the counties of Mayo and Galway, owing to the fact that an exceedingly large proportion of the borrowers in some districts are so heavily in arrear in repaying former loans, that it has been thought expedient to let fishermen learn that the issue of further loans depends upon the manner in which obligations are regarded and met in each neighbourhood.

A schedule will be found in the Appendix giving a summary of all transactions under the Fishery Loan Funds.

Appendix K.
Page 44.

Loans made out of these Funds are secured either by mortgages on boats and by promissory notes given by the borrowers and their sureties, or in the case of small loans by promissory notes only.

But in some few exceptional cases the Board gave lines and hooks or nets to fishermen in the neighbourhood of curing-stations, upon their signing a consent that the manager of the curing-station should retain, in payment for the fishing-gear, a percentage of the value of the fish sold by them at the station. The value of the gear so issued was £221.

We have already referred to the Murriak Reproductive Loan Fund, which is limited in its application to an area of a few townlands in the neighbourhood of Murriak, a village on the

Murriak Loan Fund.

shore of Clew Bay, at the foot of Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo. So far six applications have been received, of which five have been granted, involving loans amounting to £235 10s., while one application still remains undisposed of. The Board are making arrangements for lending to the Local Committee at Murrisk a fully-equipped trawling smack, with an experienced skipper, in order that local fishermen may be trained to the use of fishing gear suited to their locality; four-fifths of the value of the fish caught is to be retained by the Local Committee, and one-fifth is to be paid to the Board towards the expense of the skipper's wages, and the maintenance of the boat and gear. The Local Committee working with the Board is composed of the following:—

Rev. B. McDermott, Adm., Westport.
 Mr. P. J. Kelly, Chairman, Westport Board of Guardians.
 Mr. William O'Brien, M.P.
 Mr. Francis Garvey, Murrisk.
 Mr. A. M. O'Malley, J.P., Westport Quay, and
 Mr. Owen Campbell, Murrisk, with
 Mr. P. J. Doris, as Honorary Secretary.

Most of the sum of £235 10s. that was advanced out of the Murrisk Reproductive Loan Fund has been expended in the purchase of two small decked boats and gear for trawling in Clew Bay. These boats were built by Mr. John O'Donnell, boat-builder, of Galway, and they are now awaiting the final certificate of the Inspecting Officer of the Board of Trade before being brought round to Murrisk to start fishing. We trust that the praiseworthy efforts of this Local Committee will attain the success they deserve.

III. INDUSTRIES.

Foxford and
 Ballaghaderin
 Factories.

It was mentioned in our last report that a sum of £7,000 had been lent to the Foxford Woollen Factory, and a sum of £3,000 to the Ballaghaderin Knitting and Under-clothing Factory. The repayment instalments that have since fallen due have been punctually paid. During the past year these factories have been visited by most of the members of the Board, and they were much pleased with the progress made, and with the kind of goods that they saw in process of manufacture. At Foxford, however, a serious difficulty arose with respect to the water power by which the factory is worked, it being contended that the mode of taking the supply for the factory was injurious to fishery and landed riparian interests. The mediation of this Board was accepted by those concerned, and a plan, which was devised by Mr. Robert Manning, C.E., was satisfactory to all concerned. The works were most successfully carried out at a cost of about £780, under the direction of Mr. Max Green, C.E.; and the Board decided to defray this amount, having regard to the heavy expenditure already incurred by the promoters of this promising industrial undertaking.

During the early part of 1893, the question of making capitation grants to the Foxford and Ballaghaderin Factories frequently arose, but the complicated arrangements for a scheme for Capitation Grants were not completed until this present month of December, 1893. In the month of April last the Board decided that a sum of £1,500 should be paid to the Foxford Factory and a sum of £500 to the Ballaghaderin Factory, in consideration of the valuable services rendered by the Sisters of Charity in developing woollen industries, and in providing technical instruction for a large number of children.

The arrangements for the payment of Capitation Grants to both Foxford and Ballaghaderin Factories have just been concluded. A formal agreement, which has been drawn up, awaits execution, and the following are the principal conditions that have been agreed to by the Board, and the Sisters of Charity as regards the Foxford Institution.

(1.) The owners of the factory are for three years to maintain an efficient technical school in connection with the factory, and give instruction in the manufacture of woollen goods, hosiery, ready-made clothing, and in domestic-service training, or such other industry or occupation as may be approved of by the Board.

(2.) The owners covenant to maintain the factory during such period in efficient working order.

(3.) The Board agree to allocate a sum not exceeding £4,000, to be paid in twelve quarterly grants not exceeding £333 6s. 8d. each, the grants to begin to accrue on the 1st of January, 1894. Payment is to be contingent upon the satisfactory condition of the woollen mill, and upon the giving of such instruction in the technical school as shall meet with the approval of the Board.

(4.) The full capitation grant of £333 6s. 8d. is calculated upon a standard attendance of 100 pupils at the technical school; and, in the event of there being a less number receiving instruction, a sum of £3 6s. 8d. shall be deducted from the quarterly grant for each pupil below the standard number of 100.

(5.) The owners agree to keep such attendance rolls and time books as the Board prescribe, and members of the Board or any person appointed by them may inspect and examine the pupils.

(6.) The Manager is to keep such accounts of receipts and payments, with statements as to cost of production and other matters, as the Board may from time to time require; and the owners agree to the auditing of their accounts by the Board, the Auditor to be at liberty to examine the books of account and other books prescribed.

A similar agreement has been drawn up in the case of the Ballaghaderin Factory where the making of shirts and hosiery is taught, except that the capitation grant is half of that fixed for the Foxford Factory while the standard number of pupils is the same.

Mr. George Thomson, of Huddersfield, with very great kindness, agreed to visit the Foxford and Ballaghaderin Factoriss for the purpose of giving the Board the benefit of his opinion as to the undertaking, with any suggestions that might occur to him for the improvement of the factoriss from a commercial point of view. Mr. Thomson says:—"I was much interested and agreeably surprised with my visit to Foxford. I found already in good working order a manufactory established on what I consider to be fairly up-to-date principles of manufacture, engaged in the production of goods for which there is a large demand."

Mr. Thomson then made numerous valuable observations as to the future management of the factories; and the owners received his suggestions most gratefully.

Irish Industries Association.

Some important, practical, and far-reaching suggestions were made to the Board in July last by the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the Irish Industries Association, with a view to the development of Irish Home Industries. The Board approved generally of Lady Aberdeen's proposals, subject to the production of the details of the scheme. The officials of the Board and of the Association are at present conferring with a view to the production of a detailed scheme for giving effect to the general resolution of the Board, and it would, therefore, perhaps, be premature to make any further statements on the subject at present.

Knitting.

The Board have made a yearly grant of £52 to provide a teacher in knitting at Carraroe in Connemara; and arrangements are being made for introducing knitting machines into a district in the County Donegal.

Shirt-making.

A sum of £50 has been paid for the instruction of girls at Ballyshannon, County Donegal, in the use of the sewing machine, to fit them for employment as shirt-makers.

Carpentry.

At Carna, in Connemara, a sum of £4 yearly is paid to the National School teacher for giving instruction to a class of boys in carpentry.

General Technical Instruction.

The Rev. Denis O'Hara, P.P., has recently submitted a scheme for affording technical instruction in the Parish of Kiltimagh in the County Mayo. His proposals have been approved of on the whole, and arrangements are now being made for the carrying out of his suggestions, as far as practicable.

Butter-making.

In our last report we referred to the starting of the Skibbereen Creamery, and early this year we advanced a sum of £400, secured by a mortgage on the premises and machinery, with covenants as to the management and keeping of accounts.

We have also intimated our willingness to make loans on similar terms, to five Creameries on their being started upon certain lines, at localities that have been fixed upon in the County Donegal.

IV. WORKS.

The Board have, with the approval of the Treasury, allocated a sum of £50,000 out of the Fishery Loan Funds, to be expended in the construction of piers, boat slips, causeways, roads, bridges, and other miscellaneous engineering works. We append lists of works that we hope to execute, classifying the works under three heads—

Appendix L,
&c. page 45.

1. Roads and bridges;
2. Marine works; and
3. Miscellaneous works.

The last schedule in the Appendix further mentions works that are favourably regarded by the Board, but not yet finally approved of.

Page 49

In addition to the sum of £50,000 above referred to, we are also expending a relatively small amount of our ordinary income upon works, as appears from returns given in the Appendix.

Appendix B,
Page 85.

So far, however, our actual expenditure upon engineering works has not been large; but a reference to the list of proposed works in the Appendix shows that, having regard to the narrow limits of our financial resources, we are incurring heavy responsibilities. Yet it may be stated, without the least exaggeration, that for every thousand pounds we are about to expend, one hundred thousand pounds would be needed if we were to construct all the works that we are vigorously and influentially pressed to undertake.

Page 43.

We have already decided to spend on

Estimated
cost of works.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Road and Bridges, | £26,675 |
| Marine Works, | £11,034 |
| Miscellaneous Works, | £1,166 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total, | £38,875 |

In the list of works in the Appendix will be found details about the locality, description, and cost of each work, and, in addition to these works for which estimates have been obtained, there is a schedule of useful works as to which we have not yet obtained any accurate idea of the expenditure that would be involved in their construction. Further, we have offered contributions amounting to £5,962, provided that the rest of the cost of some piers be raised locally.

Page 45.

Our general practice with regard to the making of roads and bridges is to proceed under the Grand Jury Laws, getting from the cess-payers and the Grand Jury a nominal presentment to secure the after-maintenance of the works presented for. The Board then employ contractors in the usual way, and the work, which is supervised by our engineers, must be approved of by the County Surveyor.

Roads and
Bridges.

Marine Works. In the case of Marine works the system of employing contractors was considered undesirable where numerous small works at different points of the coast are to be undertaken and carefully supervised at the same time. The Board appointed as their Marine Engineer the Honorable R. C. Parsons, and by his advice all important piers and other marine works are to be constructed departmentally without employing any contractor. In the opinion of Mr. Parsons, to which the Board assent, the work, mainly of concrete, will be of better quality; and at the same time he thinks that the departmental system of construction will be more economical.

Arterial Drainage.

Among other projects the Board hope to undertake are some arterial drainage schemes, but the procedure in such cases will be involved and expensive, because District Drainage Boards must be formed for the purpose, as we are not empowered to directly undertake drainage works even if, as would be most improbable, all persons interested were to consent to such a course.

Mr. J. M. Ross Todd has been appointed our Solicitor in connection with Engineering undertakings and the Fishery Loan Funds.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

In the present month Sir David Harrel was gazetted to be Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and he therefore replaces Sir West Ridgeway as an *ex-officio* member of the Board in the absence of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. During the first year of the Board's existence Sir West Ridgeway attended our meetings regularly, and he invariably took the most lively and kindly interest in our proceedings.

CHANGES IN THE OFFICIAL STAFF.

Owing to the completion of most of the preliminary local inquiries, the Board dispensed with the temporary services of three Inspectors, Mr. James Butler, of Waterville; Mr. Redmond Roche, Assistant Land Commissioner; and Major Robert Rutledge-Fair, Local Government Inspector, from all of whom, especially the last-named, very great assistance was obtained by us. Mr. F. G. Townsend Gahan, C.E., Mr. Henry Doran, and Major Gaskell continue to act as Inspectors under the Board.

ACCOUNTS OF BOARD'S RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Detailed statements of the Board's receipts and expenditure to the end of 1893 will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix A,
Appendix B
Pp. 84, 85.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's faithful servants

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| JOHN MORLEY. | |
| DAVID HARREL. | |
| THOMAS P. CAIRNES. | |
| CHARLES KENNEDY. | |
| ✠ PATRICK O'DONNELL. | |
| HORACE PLUNKETT. | |
| JAMES H. TUKE. | |
| FREDERICK WRENCH. | |
| A. J. BALFOUR. | } <i>Temporary Members.</i> |
| W. S. GREEN. | |
| WILLIAM PEACOCKE | |
| MAJOR R.E. | |

Dated this 30th day of December, 1893.

WILLIAM L. MICKS, *Secretary*,
23, Rutland-square, Dublin.

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APPENDIX A.

ACCOUNT of actual RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS from the 1st April, 1892, to the 31st March, 1893, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

| RECEIPTS. | Amount. | PAYMENTS. | Amount. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Balance on 31st March, 1892, . | 12,969 12 4 | Agriculture — Grants and other Expenditure, . . . | 12,408 10 8 |
| Interest on Church Surplus Grant, | 41,350 0 0 | Fisheries—Loans, | 330 0 0 |
| Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits, | 112 11 10 | Grants and other Expenditure, | 9,331 4 6 |
| Donations, | 2,750 0 0 | Industries—Loans, | 10,400 0 0 |
| Agriculture — Miscellaneous Receipts, | 666 12 3 | Grants and other Expenditure, | 2,009 4 3 |
| Fisheries—Miscellaneous Receipts, | 624 4 11 | Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Grants and other Expenditure, | 2,493 0 2 |
| | | Amalgamation of Holdings, | 7,600 0 0 |
| | | Local Inquiries, | 4,698 15 0 |
| | | Balance on 31st March, 1893, . | 8,090 7 3 |
| TOTAL, | 558,365 1 4 | TOTAL, | 558,335 1 4 |

WILLIAM L. MICKS,

Accounting Officer.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing approximately RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st December, 1893.

| RECEIPTS. | Approximate Total to 31st Dec- ember, 1893. | PAYMENTS. | Approximate Total to 31st Dec- ember, 1893. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| MISCELLANEOUS FUND— | | MISCELLANEOUS FUND— | |
| Interest on Church Surplus Grant, . . . | 88,777 | Agriculture—Scheme for improving the | |
| Donation from Irish Distress Fund, . . | 2,500 | Breed of Horses, . . . | 12,491 |
| Interest on Securities and Bank De- posits, | 176 | Scheme for improving the Breed of Cattle, | 3,870 |
| Agriculture—Fees, &c., received under the Scheme for improving the Breed of Horses, | 902 | Scheme for improving the Breed of Poultry, | 711 |
| Repayments received under the Scheme for improving the Breed of Cattle, | 851 | Scheme for improving the Breed of Sheep, | 917 |
| Repayments received under the Scheme for improving the Breed of Swine, | 76 | Scheme for improving the Breed of Pigs, | 406 |
| Rents received from Pfranch Estate, . . | 532 | Forestry operations at Knockboy, Kil- tinnagh, and Bohola, | 4,023 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, | 21 | Seed Farm, | 3,618 |
| Fisheries—Sale of Cured Fish, | 1,583 | Example Holdings, | 561 |
| Repayments for Fishing Gear supplied to Fishermen, | 270 | Officers' Salaries and Travelling Ex- penses, | 485 |
| Net Mending—Moistly of Teacher's Salary received from National Edu- cation Board, | 65 | Miscellaneous, | 208 |
| Repayments on Loans for Fishery purposes (Principal and Interest), . . | 31 | Amalgamation of Holdings—Purchase Money and Expenditure, | 8,075 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts, | 248 | Fisheries—Development of Fresh Fish trade in Mackerel and Herrings, . . | 2,350 |
| Repayments on Loans for Industrial purposes (Principal and Interest), . . | 738 | Instruction in Fishing and Net Mend- ing, | 2,381 |
| IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND— | | Curing of Cod, Ling, Saighe, Haddock, Herrings, and Mackerel, | 8,412 |
| Cash transferred by Commissioners of Public Works, | 2,747 | Nets, Gear, and Boats supplied to local Fishermen, | 1,487 |
| Repayments of Loans (Principal and Interest), | 3,169 | Subsidy to Galway Bay Steamboat Co., Hire of Steamer to superintend the Board's Fishing operations, | 1,592 |
| Dividends on Consols, | 590 | Officers' Salaries and Travelling Ex- penses, | 695 |
| Stamps received from Borrowers, . . . | 6 | Miscellaneous, | 709 |
| SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND— | | Loans, | 400 |
| Cash transferred by Commissioners of Public Works, | 4,115 | Industries—Grants, | 3,365 |
| Repayments of Loans (Principal and Interest), | 1,913 | Loans, | 10,400 |
| Dividends on Consols, | 20 | Local Inquiries and Inspections, . . | 6,883 |
| MURKIN REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND— | | Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c., Grants—Ex- penditure on Works, | 5,732 |
| Donations received per Wm. O'Brien, Esq., M.P., | 250 | IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND— | |
| | | Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c., Grants—Ex- penditure on Works, | 1,396 |
| | | Fisheries—Loans for Fishing purposes, . Grants, | 1,445 13 |
| | | SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND— | |
| | | Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c., Grants—Ex- penditure on Works, | 2,970 |
| | | Fisheries—Loans for Fishing purposes, . | 366 |
| | | MURKIN REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND— | |
| | | Loans for Fishing purposes, | 117 |
| TOTAL, | £199,588 | TOTAL, | £28,400 |

APPENDIX C.

ESTIMATE for EXPENDITURE of INCOME in 1893-94, as approved by
TREASURY.

23, Rutland Square, Dublin,

18th May, 1893.

ESTIMATE FOR YEAR 1893-94.

SIR,—I am directed by the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, in pursuance of Section 40, Sub-section 6, of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., ch. 48, to submit, for the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a statement of their estimated expenditure of their income for the year 1893-94, and of the unexpended balance of £8,018 7s. 8d. from the previous year.

The income at the disposal of the Board for the current financial year is therefore £47,268 7s. 8d. which it is proposed to expend as follows :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Agriculture, | 15,900 | 0 | 0 |
| Fisheries, | 11,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Industries, | 3,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c., | 14,418, | 7 | 8 |
| Local Inquiries and Inspections, | 2,450 | 0 | 0 |
| | <u>£47,268</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>8</u> |

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. L. MICKS.

The Secretary,

Her Majesty's Treasury,

Whitehall,

London, S.W.

APPENDIX D.

STATIONS OF STALLIONS in the CONGESTED DISTRICTS during the
SEASON of 1893.

| County. | Station. | Breed. | Name and Register No. in Stud Book. |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Donegal, . | Carrigroh, . . | Hackney, . . | "Lord Go Bang" (1836). |
| Do. . . | Dunfanaghy, . . | do. . . | "Real Gentleman" (2463). |
| Do. . . | Dungloe, . . . | do. . . | "Zeus" (4101). |
| Do. . . | Ardara, . . . | do. . . | "Lord Tommyson" (4284). |
| Do. . . | Carradonagh, . . | do. . . | "Earl of Nithsdale" (2587). |
| Do. . . | Donegal, . . . | do. . . | "North Riding" (3173). |
| Leitrim, . | Ballinamore, . . | do. . . | "Robohy" (3243). |
| Mayo, . . | Loughborough, . . | Welsh Cob, . . | "Electricity." |
| Do. . . | Newport, . . . | Hackney, . . | "Ben" (3711). |
| Do. . . | Achill Sound, . . | do. . . | "Collis Fireaway" (1423). |
| Do. . . | do. . . . | Welsh Pony, . . | "Welsh Tommy." |
| Do. . . | Belmullet, . . . | Hackney, . . | "Lord Derwent 2nd" (1634). |
| Do. . . | do. . . . | Arab, . . . | "Tiracra." |
| Do. . . | Swinford, . . . | Hackney, . . | "2nd Fireaway" (3034). |
| Galway, . | Oughlorned, . . | Welsh Cob, . . | "Prince Llewellyn." |
| Do. . . | Carrara, . . . | do. . . | "Movement." |
| Do. . . | Cashel, . . . | Barb, . . . | "Awfully Jolly." |
| Do. . . | Ballyconneely, . . | Welsh Cob, . . | "Express 4th." |
| Do. . . | Latterlack, . . . | do. . . | "Sanborn." |
| Kerry, . . | Dingle, . . . | Hackney, . . | "Highgate Performer" (4303). |
| Do. . . | Caherdiveen, . . | do. . . | "King Fireaway" (3034). |
| Do. . . | Keenmare, . . . | do. . . | "Fashion 1st" (3684). |
| Do. . . | Lislowel, . . . | Cleveland Bay, . . | "Bay Bonedict" (1649). |
| Cork, . . | Schull, . . . | Hackney, . . | "Romulus 2nd" (3610). |
| Do. . . | Bantry, . . . | do. . . | "Gay Lad 3rd" (3630). |

APPENDIX E.

STATIONS of SPANISH STALLION ASSES in the CONGESTED DISTRICTS during the Season of 1893.

| County. | Ass stationed at | Name. |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Leitrim, . . . | Ballinamore, . . . | "Jack." |
| Roscommon, . . | Frenchpark, . . . | "Alphonso." |
| " . . . | Loughglynn, . . . | "Don Pedro." |
| Mayo, . . . | Foxford, . . . | "Cordova." |
| " . . . | Charlestown, . . . | "Sir Gratian." |
| " . . . | Swinford, . . . | "Felix." |
| " . . . | Ballyhamish, . . . | "Orphan." |
| " . . . | Keshmogh, . . . | "Don Quixote." |
| Kerry, . . . | Caheriveen, . . . | "Don Carlos." |
| Cork, . . . | Schull, . . . | "Sancho Panza." |

APPENDIX F.

TABLE indicating the Counties to which Swine have been allocated and the Number placed in each County.

| COUNTY. | BOARS. | SOWS. |
|----------------|--------|-------|
| Galway, . . . | 12 | 16 |
| Mayo, . . . | 16 | 15 |
| Donegal, . . . | 11 | 11 |
| Leitrim, . . . | 3 | - |
| Roscommon, . . | 3 | - |
| Kerry, . . . | 3 | 4 |
| Cork, . . . | 3 | - |
| Total, . . . | 51 | 36 |

* Two of these are located at Knockboy.

† One of these has died.

‡ Two of these have been returned, one not being approved of by purchaser and the other not being in good health.

APPENDIX G.

DISTRIBUTION OF BULLS (exclusive of Bulls distributed under the Kerry Special Scheme) in 1892-3.

| COUNTY. | UNION. | Shorthorn. | Aberdeen Angus. | Galloway. | Red Poll. | Total for Union. | Total for County. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Donegal, | Ballyshannon, | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 27 |
| Do., | Donegal, | 2 | 2 | - | - | 4 | |
| Do., | Dunfanaghy, | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | |
| Do., | Glenties, | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 6 | |
| Do., | Innishowen, | - | 4 | 2 | - | 6 | |
| Do., | Letterkenny, | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | |
| Do., | Millford, | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 | |
| Do., | Sirranorlar, | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Leitrim, | Ballyshannon, | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Do., | Carriek-on-Shan, | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Do., | Manorhamilton, | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | |
| Do., | Mohill, | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Sligo, | Dromore (West), | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | |
| Do., | Sligo, | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | |
| Do., | Tobacurry, | 3 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Down, | Castleren, | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | 38 |
| Mayo, | Ballinrobe, | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | |
| Do., | Belmullet, | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 | |
| Do., | Castlebar, | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | |
| Do., | Claremorris, | 3 | 2 | - | - | 5 | |
| Do., | Swinford, | 13 | 1 | - | - | 14 | |
| Do., | Westport, | 1 | 7 | 2 | - | 10 | |
| Galway, | Ballinrobe, | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 21 |
| Do., | Cliden, | - | 1 | 8 | - | 9 | |
| Do., | Galway, | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 | |
| Do., | Cughterard, | - | 1 | 6 | - | 7 | |
| Kerry, | Dingle, | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 9 |
| Do., | Killarney, | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | |
| Do., | Listowel, | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | |
| Do., | Trillick, | 2 | - | - | 1 | 3 | |
| Cork (West), | Bantry, | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 |
| Do., | Schull, | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | |
| Total Sold, | | 52 | 35 | 23 | 4 | 114 | 114 |
| Located at Knockboy, | | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| " Aran, | | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Sold and Distributed, | | 54 | 35 | 24 | 4 | 117 | 117 |

APPENDIX H.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD—IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES.

It is proposed to hold a Show of Mares and Foals during the coming Autumn, at

I.—Each Mare or Foal exhibited must be the property of the exhibitor, and must have been in his possession for at least twelve months or from the date of the birth of the foal.

II.—Exhibitors of Mares must produce the Service Order of the Congested Districts Board obtained for the Mare during the Season of 1892 or 1893.

III.—Exhibitors of Foals must produce the Service Order of the Board obtained for the dam during the year 1892.

IV. No person shall be permitted to exhibit a Mare or Foal, the gross valuation of whose Holding exceeds £20, or the valuation of whose buildings exceeds £4.

V. The following prizes will be awarded for each district in which a stallion or stallions were stationed by the Board:—

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|
| For the best Mare served by one of the Board's Stallions in 1892 or 1893, | £3 | 0 | 0 |
| For the 2nd best do., do., | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| For the 3rd best do., do., | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For the 4th best do., do., | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For the five best Foals got by one of the Board's Stallions in 1892, five prizes of £1 each, together with a CERTIFICATE OF MERIT. | | | |

The condition of Mares and Foals will be taken into consideration in judging them for prizes.

If the Judges consider that amongst the Filly Foals exhibited there are any showing sufficient merit to be retained as Brood Mares, they may, with the consent of the owners, select any number of such Foals, not exceeding five, to be branded with the Board's brand and registered by the Board.

The owner of the Filly Foal thus branded and registered shall be entitled to a premium of £1, to be paid when the Foal is branded, and to a further sum of £2, to be paid at the expiration of three years from the date of birth, provided that the Filly so branded be produced for inspection and shall be the property of the same owner or of some other farmer resident in the Congested Districts whose gross valuation shall not exceed £20, and the valuation of whose buildings shall not exceed £3; the owner of the Filly so branded shall also be entitled to obtain the free service of one of the Board's stallions for the branded Filly, for five consecutive years from the time that the Filly is 2 or 3 years old, if one of the Board's stallions shall be stationed in the district during those years.

Further, the Judges shall have the power to select a limited number of exhibited Mares, if in their opinion of sufficient merit, to be granted free service from any stallion belonging to the Board, and stationed in the district during a period of 5 years, provided that the owner submits the Mare to be branded with the Board's brand, and entered in the Register to be kept by the Board, and provided also that the Mare so branded remains in the hands of the same owner during the period mentioned.

In addition to the above advantages of free service for branded Mares, it is evident that any produce from a branded Mare, selected by the Judges on account of her merit will naturally command a higher price in the market, and thus in time it is believed that the Board's brand will be a distinction much sought for. The Board hope by these means to secure in some degree that the best Mares shall remain with the people, which must gradually have a considerable effect on the quality of the Foals produced, and in consequence on their market value.

APPENDIX I

ARAN SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY, 1893.

| NAME OF VESSEL. | Name of Place to which Vessel belongs. | Amount earned. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| Mystical Rose, | Arklow, | 304 9 10 |
| Archdeacon, | do., | 237 13 7 |
| Cygnat, | do., | 220 10 4 |
| Shamrock, | do., | 158 2 6 |
| Red Rover, | do., | 148 2 7 |
| St. Veronica, | do., | 304 4 6 |
| Venus, | do., | 199 11 0 |
| Mary Dolia, | Clifden, | 163 6 4 |
| Elrune, | do., | 113 4 10 |
| Father Tom, | Carra, | 30 14 7 |
| Fisher Lad, | do., | 44 6 1 |
| Elizabeth, | do., | 26 19 6 |
| St. Enda, | Aran, | 67 13 1 |
| Father O'Donohue, | do., | 108 14 8 |
| McLaren Smith, | do., | 78 8 9 |
| St. Patrick, | do., | 99 4 3 |
| St. Joseph, | do., | 88 6 10 |
| St. Mary, | Carralee, | 78 6 6 |
| Mermaid, | do., | 92 1 7 |
| Louisa, | Aran, | 95 8 9 |
| Mary Anne, | do., | 14 12 4 |
| Breaker, | do., | 15 11 10 |
| Gannet, | Cushel, | 85 9 3 |
| | TOTAL, | £2,377 3 5 |

£120 14s. 11d. average amount earned by each vessel.

APPENDIX J.

(a.) STATEMENT showing the Amount of ARREARS outstanding on FISHERY LOANS, and the Number of Half-yearly Instalments on the 1st June, 1893, the date on which the Books and Securities were transferred to the Congested Districts Board by the Commissioners of Public Works.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

| COUNTY. | Arrears due 6 years and over. | | Arrears under 6 years due. | | Total Arrears on 1st June, 1893. | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. of Instalments. | Amount. | No. of Instalments. | Amount. | No. of Instalments. | Amount. |
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Clare, . . . | 1 | 0 12 6 | 34 | 68 17 10 | 35 | 69 10 4 |
| Cork, . . . | 7 | 77 1 3 | 58 | 560 13 9 | 65 | 637 15 0 |
| Galway, . . . | 325 | 477 0 6 | 866 | 1,842 5 4 | 1,192 | 2,318 5 9 |
| Kerry, . . . | 22 | 86 8 1 | 58 | 109 18 9 | 80 | 196 6 10 |
| Limerick, . . . | — | — | 4 | 8 6 5 | 4 | 8 6 5 |
| Mayo, . . . | 37 | 49 18 9 | 716 | 963 4 3 | 753 | 1,013 5 0 |
| Roscommon, . . . | — | — | 1 | 43 0 3 | 1 | 43 0 3 |
| Sligo, . . . | 18 | 38 7 1 | 65 | 347 12 7 | 83 | 385 19 8 |
| Tipperary, . . . | — | — | 1 | 61 9 0 | 1 | 61 9 6 |
| Totals, . . . | 411 | 726 8 1 | 1,754 | 3,999 8 8 | 2,165 | 4,727 16 9 |

(b.) SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|--------------------|-----|----------|-----|------------|-----|------------|
| Antrim, . . . | 4 | 13 15 0 | — | — | 4 | 13 15 0 |
| Clare, . . . | 6 | 8 16 0 | — | — | 6 | 8 16 0 |
| Cork, . . . | 6 | 31 8 0 | 15 | 325 3 3 | 21 | 356 11 3 |
| Donegal, . . . | 124 | 314 3 3 | 49 | 123 7 11 | 173 | 438 11 2 |
| Down, . . . | — | — | 12 | 126 2 5 | 12 | 138 2 5 |
| Dublin, . . . | 2 | 32 0 0 | 8 | 76 3 4 | 10 | 108 3 4 |
| Galway, . . . | 38 | 97 14 1 | 180 | 317 14 11 | 218 | 415 9 0 |
| Kerry, . . . | 25 | 76 3 0 | — | — | 25 | 76 3 0 |
| Londonderry, . . . | — | — | 2 | 3 17 0 | 2 | 3 17 0 |
| Louth, . . . | 2 | 6 15 0 | 7 | 215 8 3 | 9 | 222 3 3 |
| Mayo, . . . | 6 | 6 8 7 | 38 | 64 12 1 | 44 | 71 0 8 |
| Waterford, . . . | — | — | 21 | 75 13 11 | 21 | 75 13 11 |
| Wicklow, . . . | — | — | 22 | 660 8 8 | 22 | 660 8 8 |
| Totals, . . . | 208 | 587 2 11 | 354 | 2,227 11 9 | 562 | 2,814 14 6 |

- (c) STATEMENT of ARREARS at 1st June, 1893, on LOANS made by the Commissioners of Public Works on behalf of the Congested Districts Board, and for which Accounts had not been opened on that date.

| COUNTY. | No. of Half-yearly Instalments. | Amount. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND. | | |
| Donagh, | 127 | £ s. d. 236 13 5 |
| IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND. | | |
| Sligo, | 6 | 11 0 4 |
| Mayo, | 120 | 148 8 11 |
| Galway, | 122 | 226 10 7 |
| Kerry, | 68 | 106 10 3 |
| Cork, | 17 | 35 0 9 |
| Totals, | 460 | 766 13 3 |

SUMMARY of all ARREARS due on the 1st of June, 1893.

| | Arrears Six Years Overdue. | | Arrears Under Six Years Due. | | Total Arrears on 1st June, 1893. | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | No. of Instalments. | Amount. | No. of Instalments. | Amount. | No. of Instalments. | Amount. |
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Statement (a), . | 411 | 728 8 1 | 1,754 | 3,009 8 8 | 2,165 | 4,727 16 9 |
| Statement (b), . | 296 | 537 2 11 | 354 | 2,227 11 0 | 650 | 2,814 14 8 |
| Statement (c), . | — | — | 400 | 766 13 3 | 400 | 766 13 3 |
| Totals, . . . | 610 | 1,315 11 0 | 2,508 | 6,003 13 8 | 3,187 | 8,308 4 8 |

APPENDIX K.

SCHEDULE showing the Number of Applications received for Fishery Loans in the period 1st June, 1893, to 31st December, 1893; the amount applied for; together with the Number and Amount of Loans sanctioned.

| COUNTY. | Number of Applications received. | Loans sanctioned. | | Number of Applications refused or postponed. | Number of Applications being inquired into. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | | Number of Applications. | Amount. | | |
| SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND. | | | | | |
| Donegal, | 66 | 25 | £ s. d. 220 19 4 | 9 | 32 |
| IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND. | | | | | |
| Sligo, | 7 | 6 | 130 0 0 | . | 1 |
| Mayo, | 123 | 23 | 304 0 0 | 33* | 52 |
| Galway, | 64 | 15 | 1,025 0 0 | 33* | 16 |
| Kerry, | 40 | 28 | 775 15 0 | 7 | 14 |
| Cork, | 5 | 4 | 190 0 0 | . | 2 |
| MURKIN REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND. | | | | | |
| Mayo, | 5 | 5 | 235 10 0 | . | 1 |
| Totals, | 321 | 116 | 2,247 4 4 | 87 | 118 |

* Most of these cases were postponed owing to the excessive amount of arrears in certain localities in the county.

APPENDIX L.

LIST OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

| No. | COUNTY. | NAME OF WORK. | Estimated Cost. | Amount of accepted Tender. | OBSERVATIONS. |
|-----|----------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | £ | £ | |
| 1 | Donegal. | Redcastle Road | 165 | 165 | |
| 2 | " | Cloontagh Road | 170 | 160 | Work in progress. |
| 3 | " | Rosepenna Road | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 4 | " | Meenformla Road | 160 | 158 | |
| 5 | " | Gortinabrade Road | 170 | 170 | |
| 6 | " | Meevagh Road | 120 | 120 | |
| 7 | " | Glendowan Road | 630 | 475 | Work about to be commenced. |
| 8 | " | Cark Road | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 9 | " | Glasnan and Glack Road . . | 220 | 210 | Work about to be commenced. |
| 10 | " | Derryconner Road | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 11 | " | Knockfoia Road | 1,410 | 1,090 | Work in progress. |
| 12 | " | Belcruit to Meenband Road . | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 13 | " | Meenband to Lough Anure Road. | 740 | 636 | Work in progress. |
| 14 | " | Lough Anure to Croilly Bridge Road. | 525 | 490 | |
| 15 | " | Crongbushollog to Cloghbolic Road. | 730 | 700 | Work in progress. |
| 16 | " | Cloghbolic to Meenagowan Road. | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 17 | " | Gweebarran Viaduct and Roads | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 18 | " | Connection of Cruik Island with Mainland. | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 19 | " | Russell's Ferry to Mnas Road | 970 | 890 | |
| 20 | " | Dungloe to Crobhyboyle Road . | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 21 | " | Killyfamed Road | 860 | 809 | Work in progress. |
| 22 | " | Maghera Road | 510 | 504 | Work in progress. |
| 23 | " | Clindanageragh Road | 370 | 350 | Work in progress. |
| 24 | " | Longb Derg Road | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 25 | " | Casholard Road | 200 | 195 | Work about to be commenced. |
| 26 | Mayo. | Conaghera to Knockboha Road | 230 | 230 | |
| 27 | " | Knockboha to Lacken Road . | — | — | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 28 | " | Porterlin Road | 149 | 130 | |
| 29 | " | Porterlin to Shraghakaglo Road | 100 | 155 | |
| 30 | " | Mullingreena Road | 270 | 229 | |
| 31 | " | Tonacoonavally Road | 160 | 128 | |
| 32 | " | Dooniver Road | 45 | 32 | |
| 33 | " | Bannacurry Road | 285 | 249 | |
| 34 | " | Derrymore Road | 185 | 178 | Work about to be commenced. |

LIST OF ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.

| No. | COUNTY. | NAME OF WORK. | Estimated Cost. | Amount of accepted Tender. | OBSERVATIONS. |
|-----|-----------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 35 | Galway, . | Derry School to Cappanacreeha Road. | 220 | 250 | Tender not yet accepted. |
| 36 | " . | Cappanacreeha to Owenbrin Road. | 410 | 360 | |
| 37 | " . | Owenbrin River Bridge . . | — | — | |
| 38 | " . | Owenbrin R. to Killatesann Road. | 250 | 240 | |
| 39 | " . | Killatesann to Gortmore Road | 96 | 90 | |
| 40 | " . | Gortmore Road and Wharf on Lough Mask. | 175 | 260 | |
| 41 | " . | Ardmagreevagh Road . . | 180 | 165 | |
| 42 | " . | Cashleen Road | 290 | 270 | |
| 43 | " . | Ardwest Road | 120 | 120 | |
| 44 | " . | Ardmore Road | 85 | 79 | |
| 45 | " . | Moyrus Road | — | — | |
| 46 | " . | Letterard Road | — | — | |
| 47 | " . | Glinsk Road | — | — | |
| 48 | " . | Dooleen Road | 240 | 200 | |
| 49 | " . | Bealadangan Drawbridge and Road. | 3,305 | 3,300 | |
| 50 | Kerry, . | Shea Head Road | 365 | 220 | |

SUMMARY OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

| COUNTY. | Amount of accepted Tenders up to Date. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| DONEGAL, | £ 6,956 |
| MAYO, | 1,340 |
| GALWAY, | 5,374 |
| KERRY, | 220 |
| TOTAL OF ROADS AND BRIDGES, . . | 13,890 |

APPENDIX M.

LIST OF MARINE WORKS.

| No. | COUNTY. | NAME OF WORK. | Estimated Cost. | Actual Cost where ascertained. | OBSERVATIONS. |
|-----|----------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | £ | £ | |
| 1 | Donegal, | Greenacastle Harbour, | — | — | Contribution of £500 promised by Board. |
| 2 | " | Inishoge Landing Stage, . . . | 33 | 33 | Work completed. |
| 3 | " | Cladnagoragh Pier, . . . | 1,850 | — | Work not yet begun. |
| 4 | Sligo, | Inishmurray Landing Place, . | 200 | — | Work not yet begun. |
| 5 | Mayo, | Mullingreona Boat Slip, . . . | 220 | — | Work not yet begun. |
| 6 | " | Inver Landing Stage, . . . | 140 | 117 | Work completed. |
| 7 | " | Camport Boat Slip, Landing Place, &c. | 840 | 300 | Work not yet begun. |
| 8 | Galway, | Clifden Harbour Beacons, . . | 120 | — | Work not yet begun. |
| 9 | " | Kilkeeran Pier, Dredging, . . | 95 | 75 | Work in progress. |
| 10 | " | Derrynea Pier and Beacons, . . | 232 | 235 | Work completed. |
| 11 | " | Kilmarvy Pier Repairs, . . . | 10 | 9 | Work in progress. |
| 12 | " | Kilmarvy Quay, | 110 | — | Work not yet begun. |
| 13 | " | Kilroan Pier Dredging, . . . | 80 | 77 | Work in progress. |
| 14 | Kerry, | Brandon Creek Landing Place, | 1,110 | 1,004 | Work in progress. |
| 15 | " | Glasnebeg—Removal of Rocks from entrance to Creek. | 100 | — | Work not yet begun. |
| 16 | " | Blasket Island—Boat Slip and Breakwater. | 384 | — | Work in progress. |
| 17 | " | Coomanna—Boat Slip and Breakwater. | 4,600 | — | Work not yet begun. |
| 18 | " | Ronard Point Pier, | — | — | Contribution of £1,000 promised by Board, provided G. S. & W. Ry. Co. construct Pier, &c. |
| 19 | " | Travaginnahun Boat Slip, . . . | 1,000 | — | Work not yet begun. |
| 20 | " | Portmagee Pier Extension, . . | — | — | Board will execute this work, provided that half of estimated cost, £1,000, be given by T.O.D., the landlord. |
| 21 | " | Cookstown—Blasting of Rocks, | 50 | — | Work not yet begun. |
| 22 | " | Westcove Quay, | — | — | Board will execute this work, provided that half of estimated cost, £1,125, be given by the landlord. |
| 23 | " | Railway Extension to Kenmare Pier. | — | — | Contribution of £3,000 promised by Board, provided G. S. & W. Ry. Co. constructs Railway to Pier. |
| 24 | Cork, | Bear Island Boat Slip | — | — | Contribution of £200 promised by Board, provided landlord finishes the work. |

SUMMARY OF MARINE WORKS.

| COUNTY. | Estimated Cost. | Contributions offered by Board. |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| DONEGAL, | £ 1,683 | £ 500 |
| SLIGO, | 200 | — |
| MAYO, | 1,300 | — |
| GALWAY, | 707 | — |
| KERRY, | 7,344 | 5,062 |
| CORK, | — | 400 |
| TOTAL OF MARINE WORKS, | 11,634 | 5,962 |

APPENDIX N.

SUMMARY OF MISCELLANEOUS SMALL WORKS.

| COUNTY. | Cost ascertained up to Date. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| MAYO, | £ 786 |
| GALWAY, | 380 |
| TOTAL OF MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, . . | 1,166 |

APPENDIX O.

SUMMARY OF ALL ENGINEERING WORKS APPROVED OF.

| | Amount of accepted Tenders or Cost where ascertained, up to Date. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ROADS AND BRIDGES, | £ 13,890 |
| MARINE WORKS, | 2,500 |
| MISCELLANEOUS SMALL WORKS, . . | 1,106 |
| TOTAL, | 17,496 |

APPENDIX P.

LIST OF WORKS NOT YET FINALLY APPROVED OF.

| No. | COUNTY. | NAME OF WORK. | Observations. |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Donegal, . . | Magheracourt Landing Place. | Detailed surveys by Engineer are awaited in some cases, and in others the consents of Owners and Occupiers of Land are being sought for. |
| 2 | " . . | Cannusmore Bay Landing Place. | |
| 3 | Mayo, . . | Porturlin Pier Extension. | |
| 4 | " . . | Tallagh Pier Repair. | |
| 5 | " . . | Kildavnet Boat Ship Repair. | |
| 6 | " . . | Boltinglana Breakwater. | |
| 7 | " . . | Carrowmore Pier Improvement. | |
| 8 | Galway, . . | Lough Mask Pier, near Ballinrobe. | |
| 9 | " . . | Inishark Pier Improvement. | |
| 10 | " . . | Ardwest Pier Repair. | |
| 11 | " . . | Cashel Pier Extension. | |
| 12 | " . . | Garrivagh Quay Extension. | |
| 13 | " . . | Causeway leading to Gormana. | |
| 14 | " . . | Kilrean Pier Extension. | |
| 15 | " . . | Inishear Landing Place. | |
| 16 | Kerry, . . | Meenogahane Pier. | |
| 17 | " . . | Soragano Pier. | |
| 18 | " . . | Darrynane Harbour Marking. | |
| 19 | " . . | Snook Pier. | |
| 20 | Cork, . . | Garinish Pier. | |
| 21 | " . . | Aghabog Boat Ship. | |
| 22 | " . . | Bolteen Landing Place. | |
| 23 | " . . | Rearing Water Bay Pier. | |

WILLIAM L. MICKS,
Secretary.

23, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
30th December, 1893.

No. 16,487.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

30th December, 1893.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Second Annual Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Secretary,

Congested Districts Board,

23, Rutland Square, Dublin.

DUBLIN: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationary Office,
By ALAN THOM & Co. (Limited), 27, 28, & 29, Abbey-street,
The Queen's Printing Office.